Appendix I.

[Vide answer to clause (இ) of Starred Question No. 2206, asked by Sri V. K. Kothandaraman at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th December 1961, page 266 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Prosecutions launched and the number convicted under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act during the year 1959–60 *in the Madras State for Adulteration of edible oils.*

Number of prosecutions launched for excessive free fatty acids in edible oils.	Number of prosecutions launched for adulteration due to admixture with other oils, etc.	Total prosecutions launched.	Number convicted for the offence under excessive free fatty acids.	Number convicted for the sale of admixture with oils, etc.	Total convictions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
147	158	305	69	115	184

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 2209, asked by Sri N. K. Palaniswami, Sri V. K. Kothandaraman, Sri S. M. Annamalai and Sri M. Selvaraj at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th December 1961, page 268 supra.]

Clause (*a*).—Yes.

Clause (*b*).—Two thousand three hundred and eighty-two attacks and 134 deaths in Vridhachalam taluk in South Arcot and 1,008 attacks and 46 deaths in Polur and Arni taluks in North Arcot.

Clause (*c*).—Yes.

Clause (*d*).—A bacteriological unit and a water analysis unit both from the King Institute, Guindy, and another from the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, have made investigations. The investigations show that the disease may be bacillary dysentery due to Shigella Flexneri Al. Further investigations are being conducted by another unit from the Christian Medical College, Vellore, and yet another unit from the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta.

Clause (*e*).—Disinfection, chlorination of water sources and treatment of patients by sulphaguandine and pro-diarrhoea mixture were undertaken. Temporary sheds were put up for accommodating the cases and extra staff and medicines were provided.